

# BookletChart™

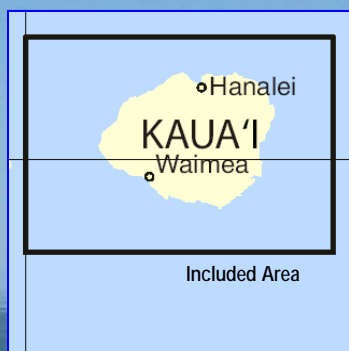
## Island of Kaua'i

NOAA Chart 19381

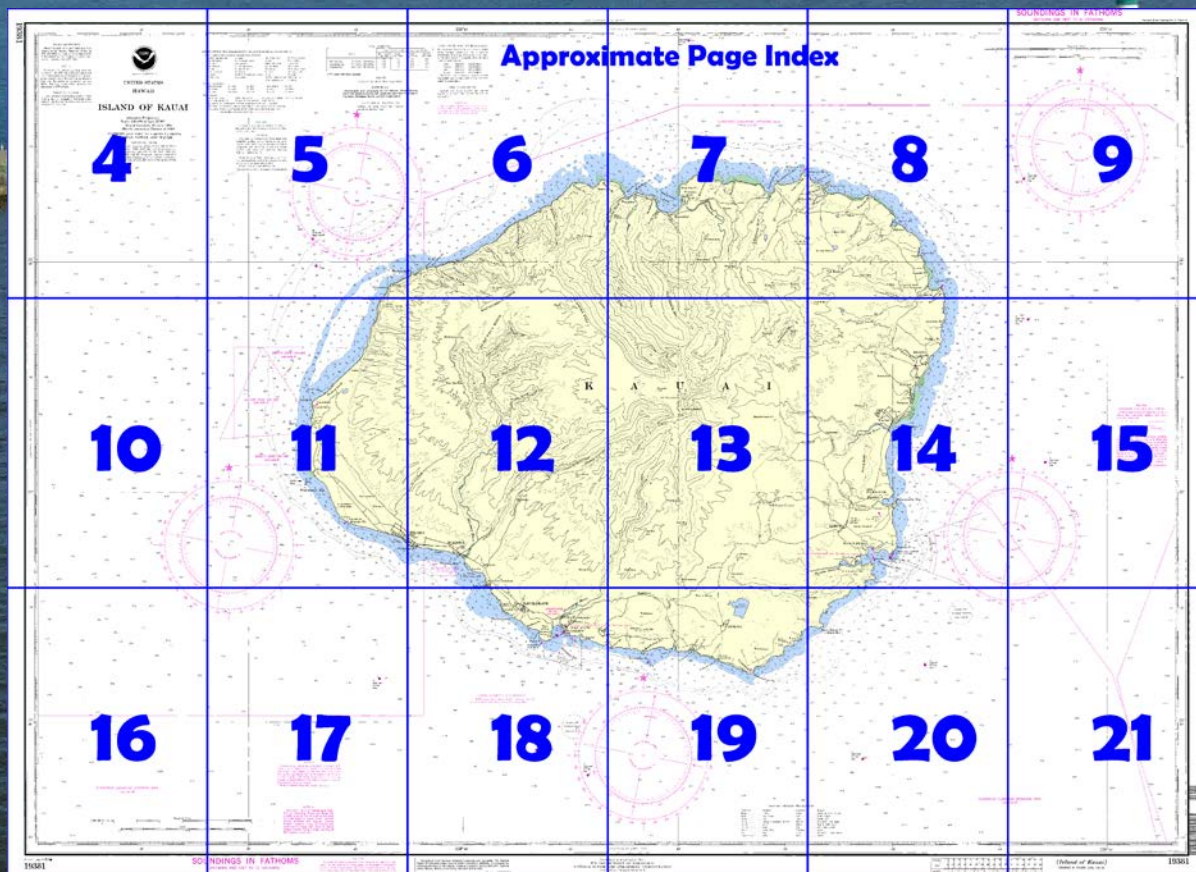


*A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters*

*When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.*



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
**National Ocean Service**  
**Office of Coast Survey**  
[www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov)  
**888-990-NOAA**

### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=19381>.



#### (Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

**Kauai**, 63 miles NW across Kauai Channel from O'ahu, has an area of 555 square statute miles and is fourth largest of the eight major islands. Kauai measures 29 nautical miles E-W by 23 miles N-S and slopes from centrally located **Kawaikini**, a 5,170-foot peak. **Lihue**, the seat of Kauai County, is 2 miles inland from the east-coast port of Nawiliwili.

**Harbors and ports.**—Nawiliwili, on the E coast, and Port Allen, on the S coast, are

the only commercial harbors on Kauai and are the only places that afford shelter in almost all weather.

Small craft planning to visit Kauai should carry two good holding anchors, because mooring space is scarce and there are few well-protected anchorages. Advance arrangements with the Kauai District Manager, Harbors Division of the Hawaii DoT, are advised.

**Currents.**—The oceanic currents in the vicinity of Kauai generally follow the winds. The available local information relative to currents is given in the discussions of the various localities.

**Kaweliko Point**, 4 miles SW of Nawiliwili Bay, is a dark, rocky headland 691 feet high. The point is at the seaward end of a ridge which extends N to a 2,297-foot-high peak of Haupū.

From about 1.5 miles SW of Kaweliko Point to Hanapepe Bay, the coast is a series of low bluffs and beaches; the back country is mostly under cultivation, and the cane fields extend well up the slopes in some places.

**Makawehi Bluff**, 3.5 miles SW of Kaweliko Point, stands on the E side of **Shipwreck Beach**. The beach extends for 0.25 mile and fronts a conspicuous hotel with distinctive green roofs.

**Makahuena Point**, 7 miles SW of Nawiliwili Bay, is the S extremity of Kauai. The low, flat point has a rocky shore with bluffs 20 to 50 feet in height. The land near the point is sandy and rolling, and there are short stretches of sand beach both NE and W of the point. A hotel is prominent on the W side of the point. **Makahuena Point Light** (21°52'08"N., 159°26'39"W.), 80 feet above the water, is shown from a 17-foot pole with a black and white diamond-shaped daymark on the point. The bottom slopes gradually to a depth of 7 fathoms about 0.5 mile off the point. Several reefs extend about 300 yards offshore between the point and Koloa Landing.

**Koloa Landing**, 1.5 miles W of Makahuena Point, has a landing slip for small, flat-bottom boats and outrigger canoes. The landing slip is treacherous, and only persons familiar with the landing should attempt to land a small boat. Anchorage is available in depths of 12 fathoms, rocky bottom, about 400 yards S of the landing.

**Kuhio Park** is 0.5 mile W of Koloa Landing and on the shore road. There are several beach houses between the landing and the park.

**Kukuila Bay**, 3 miles W of Makahuena Point, has an entrance width of 150 yards and an inland extent of 300 yards. There is a small boat harbor with ramp and moorings; considerable protection is afforded except in S winds. A wreck (21°52'54"N., 159°29'36"W.), covered 25 feet, is about 0.3 mile S of the breakwater. **Kukuila** is a settlement at the head of the bay. About 500 yards W of Kukuila is the **Spouting Horn**, a seawater spout which is active even in smooth weather.

**Lawai Bay**, 3.5 miles W of Makahuena Point, has an entrance width of 300 yards and an inland extent of 0.2 mile; fair protection is afforded small craft except in S winds.

**Makaokahai Point**, 4.6 miles W of Makahuena Point, is easily recognized because of the several hills extending N from it. One particularly prominent hill, 0.5 mile inland, is 436 feet high and well rounded, has canefields on the lower slopes, and is evenly capped with trees. The first low hills on the point are the walls of a water-filled crater.

**Ioleau**, 1.1 miles N of Makaokahai Point, is a flat-topped 625-foot hill. A Vortac station on the hill is a good landmark.

**Mana Point**, about 3.5 miles N of Kokole Point, is the W extremity of the island. Along the water's edge is a strip of sand that extends 2 miles on either side of the point, but the sea breaks on a lava ledge at the edge of the sand, making the beaching of boats dangerous except in smooth sea.

**Safety zone.**—A safety zone extends northward from Mana Point to Polihale. (See **165.1406**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

### U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander	
	14th CG District	(808) 535-3333
	Honolulu, HI	

# Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



**NOAA's navigation managers** serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers)

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry).

To report a chart discrepancy, please use [ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx](http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx).

## Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

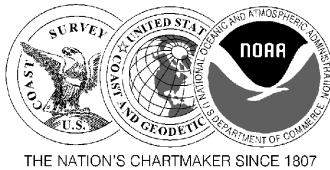
These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>



**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**NOTE S**  
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.



UNITED STATES  
HAWAII

ISLAND OF KAUA'I

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 22° 00'  
World Geodetic System 1984  
(North American Datum of 1983)

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.306" southward and 10.060" eastward to agree with this chart.

**ABBREVIATIONS** (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)  
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured
Bn beacon	LT LD lighthouse	OC occulting
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflect
		R Bn radiobeacon

**Bottom characteristics:**

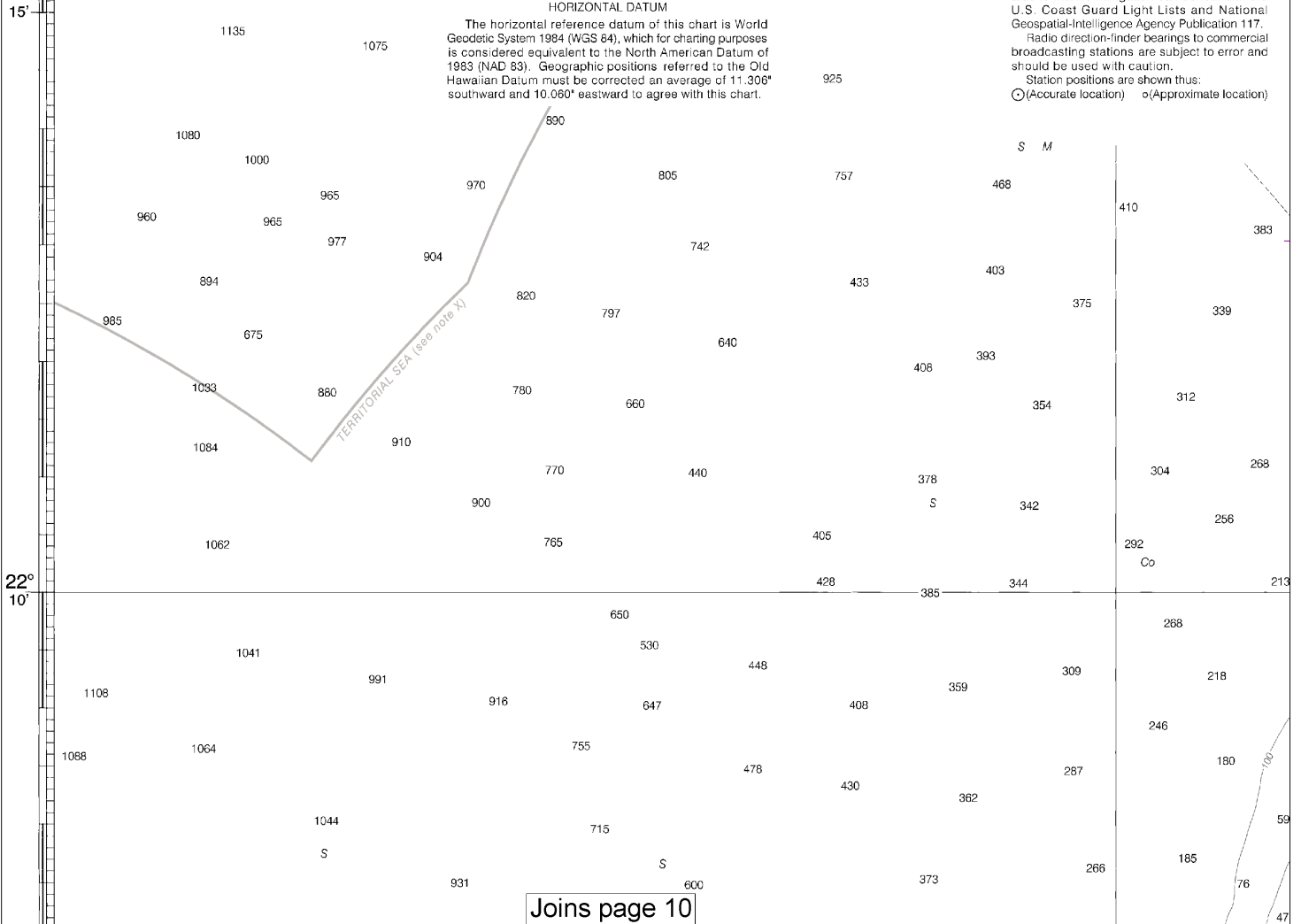
Blks boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand

**Miscellaneous:**

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.		
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of sounding.		
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.		
Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -		

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

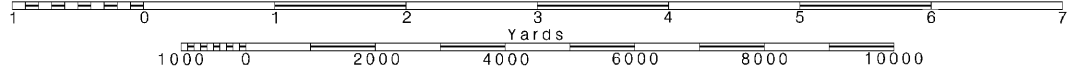
**CAUTION**  
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus:  
⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



45'

159°40'

35'

#### TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Maui Bay	(21°57'N/159°40'W)	1.6	1.2	0.2
Maui Bay	(21°57'N/159°21'W)	1.8	1.4	0.2
Maui Bay	(22°13'N/159°30'W)	1.8	1.5	0.2

(---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.

#### HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

#### AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

#### NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Kokee, HI KBA-99 162.40 MHz  
Mt Kaala, HI KBA-99 162.55 MHz

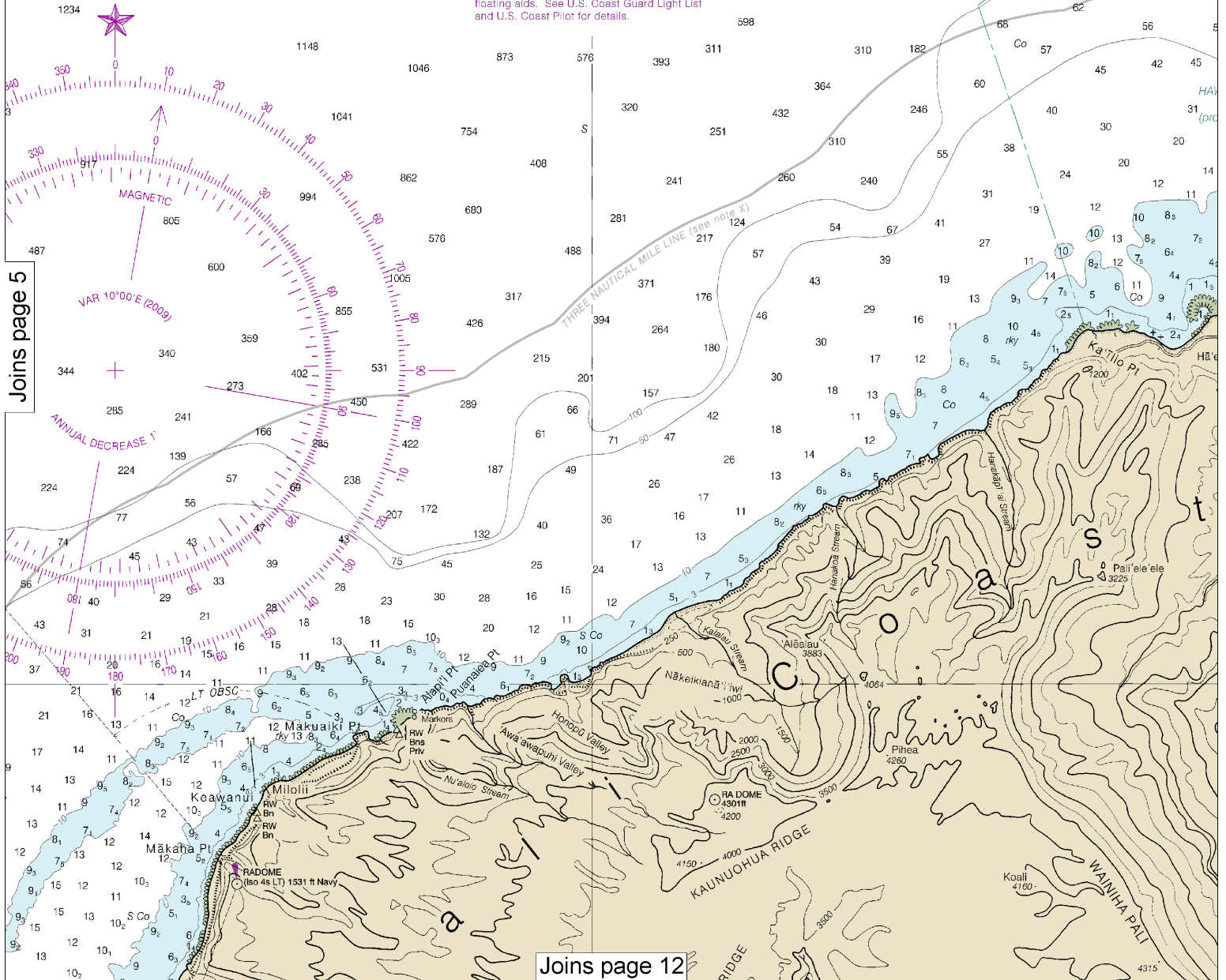
#### AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

#### WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Joins page 5

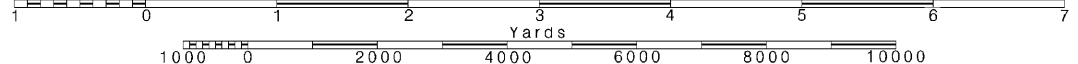


Joins page 12

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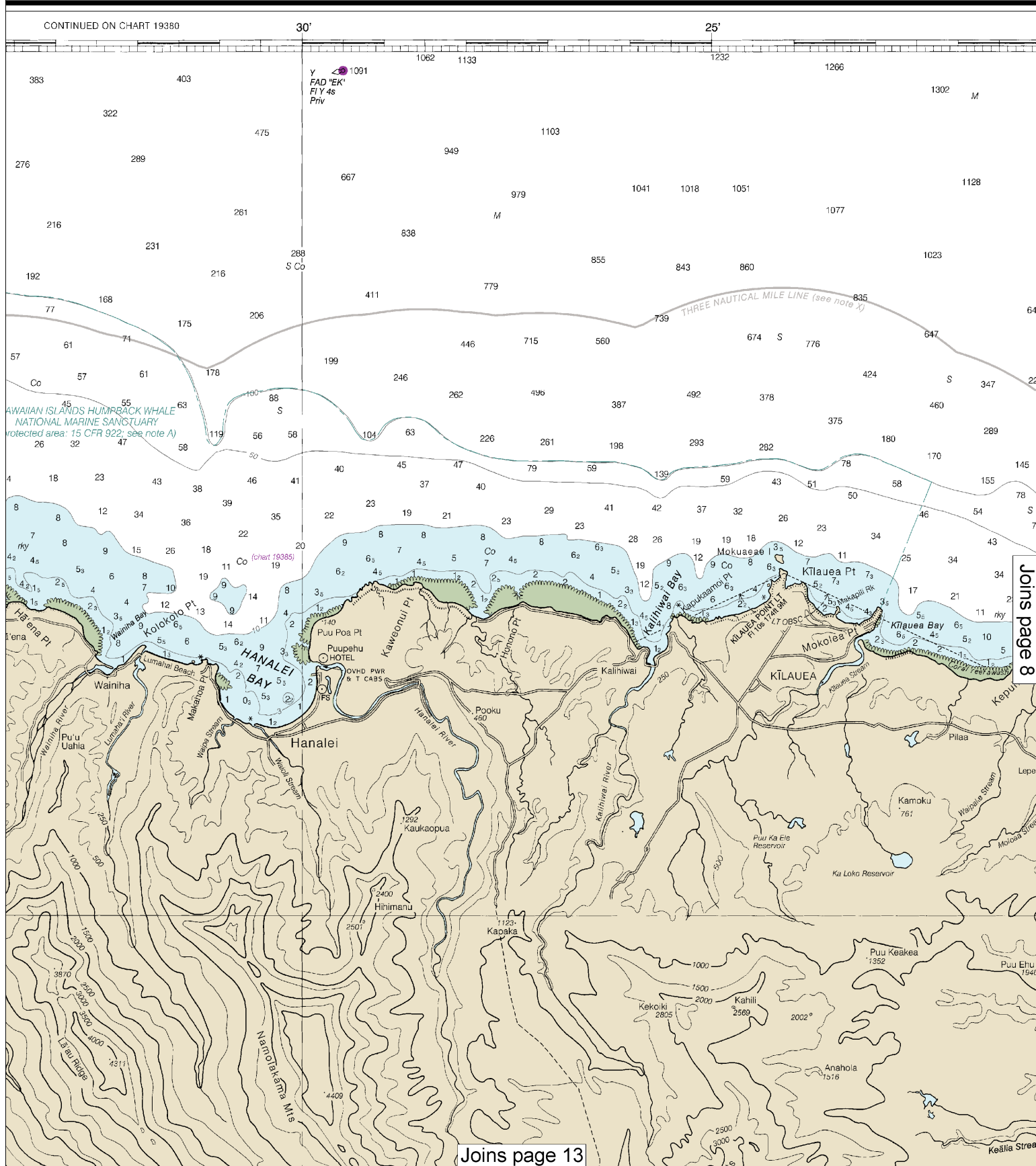
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

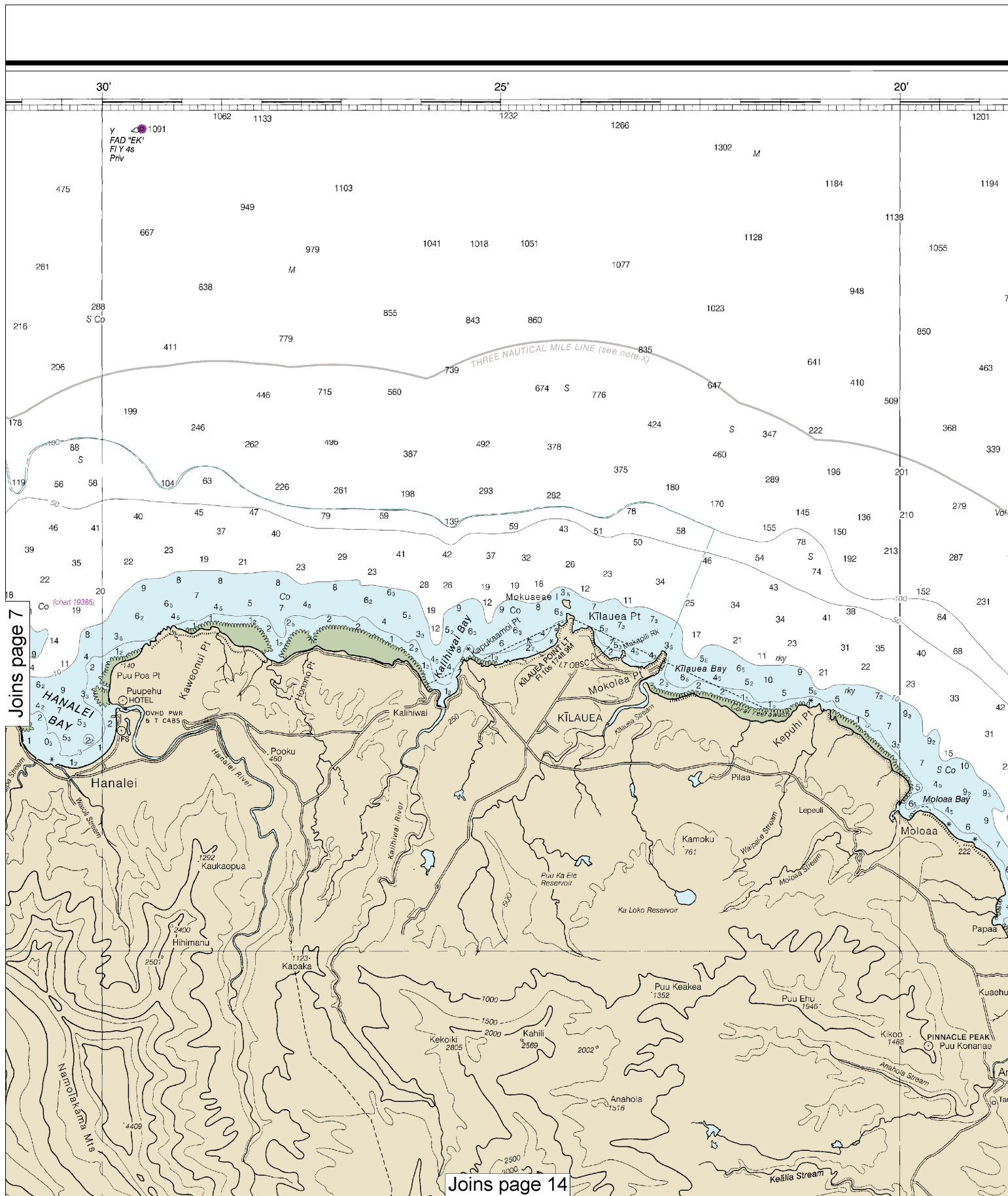


6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.







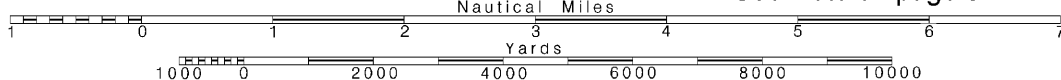
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

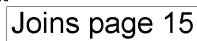
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

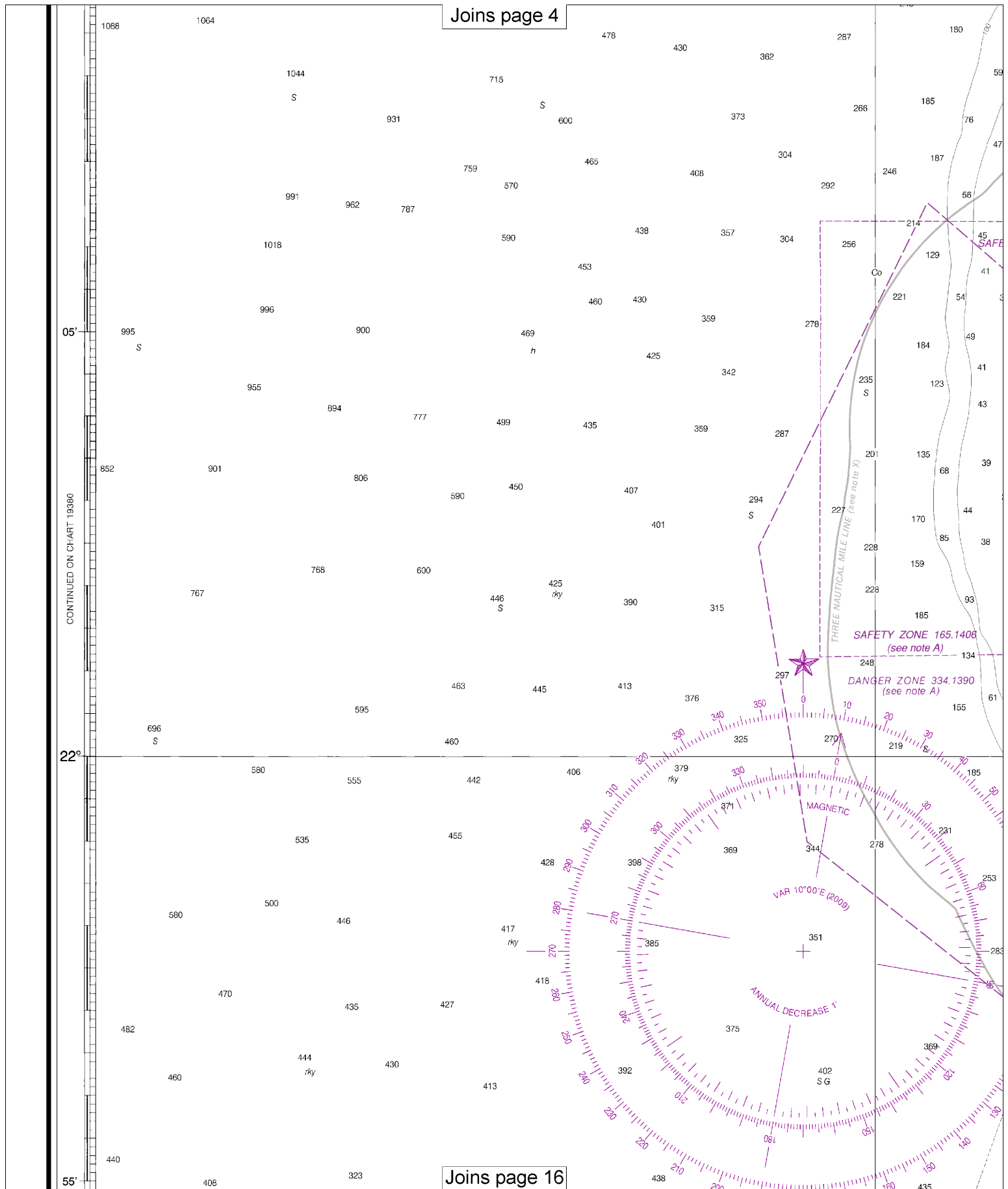
See Note on page 5.





(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)





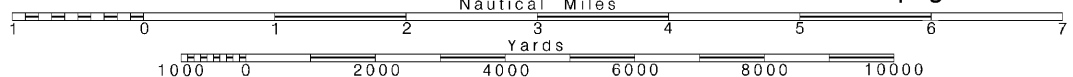
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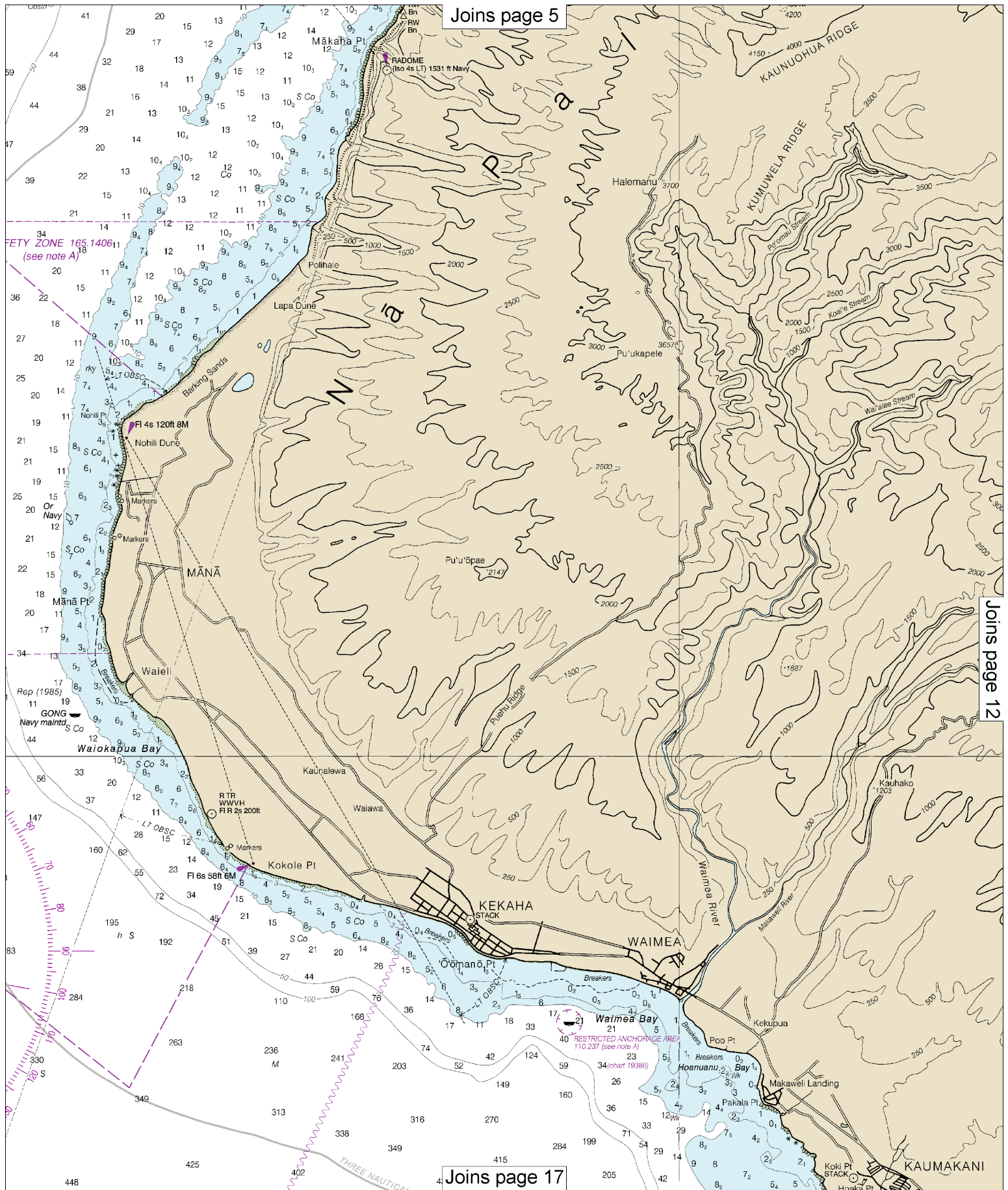
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

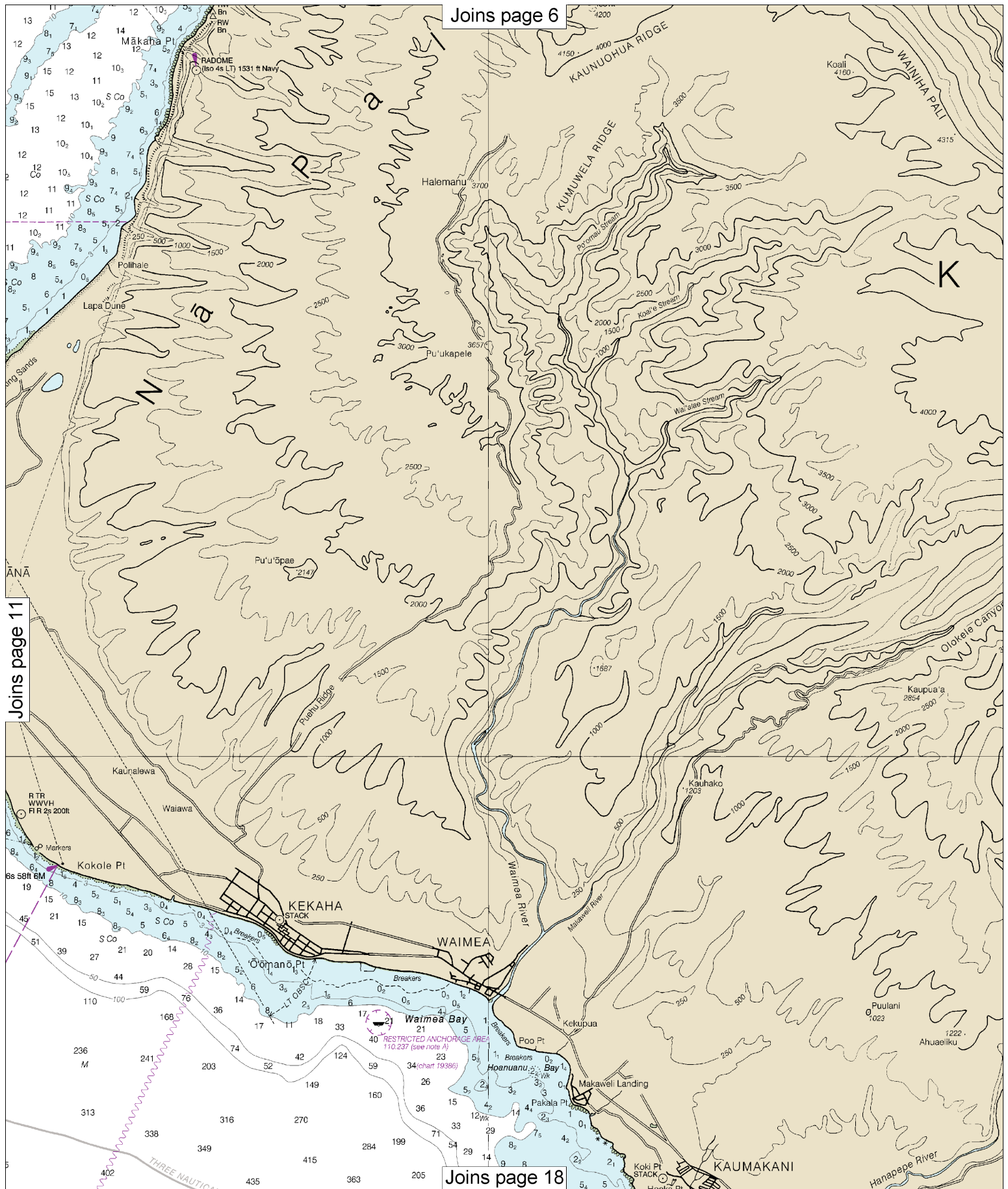
SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









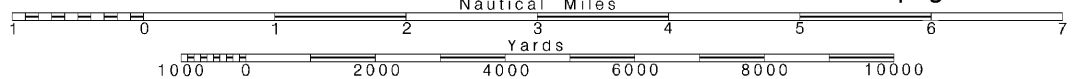
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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

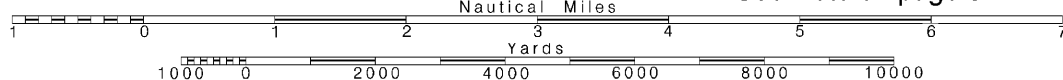
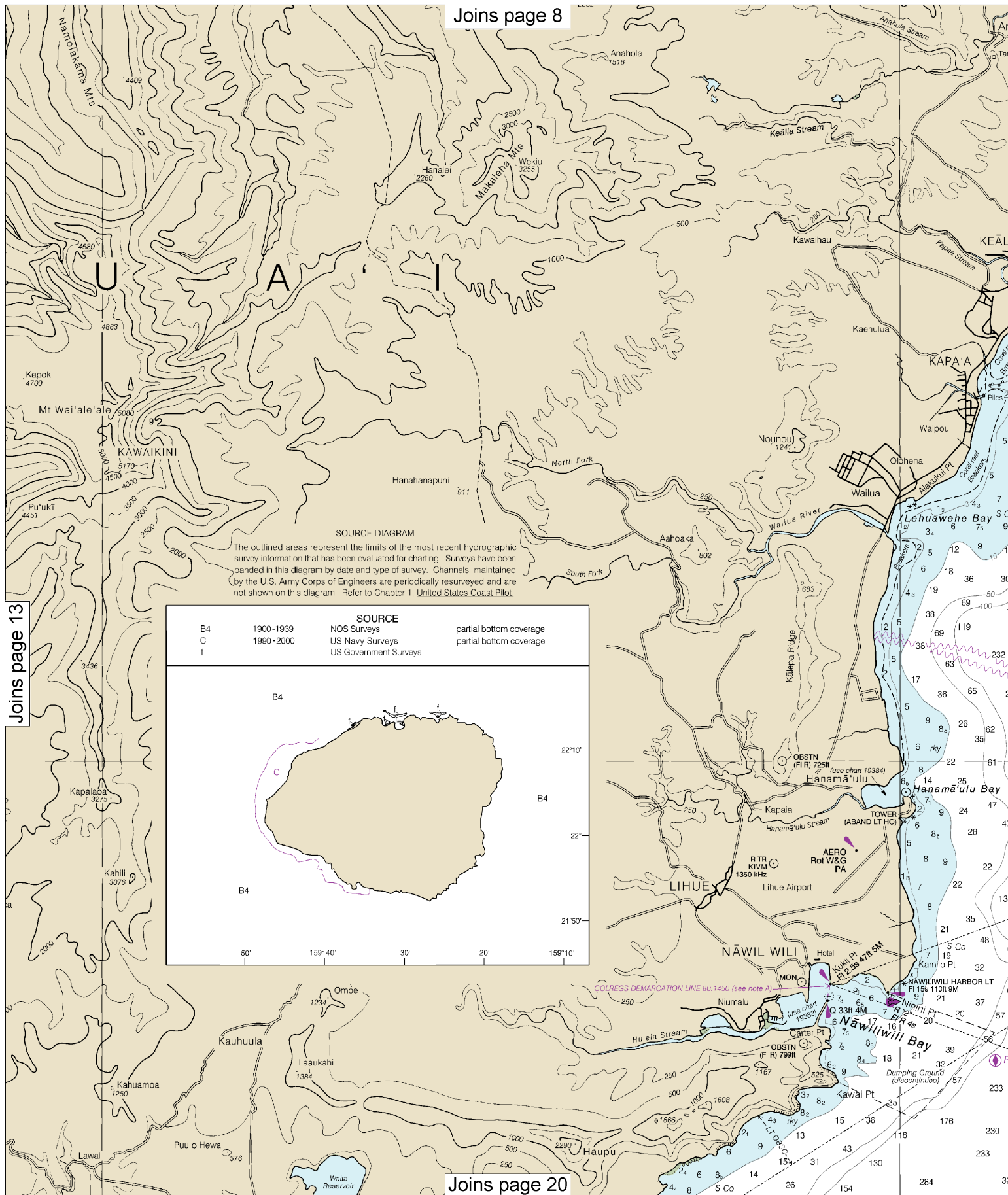
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SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

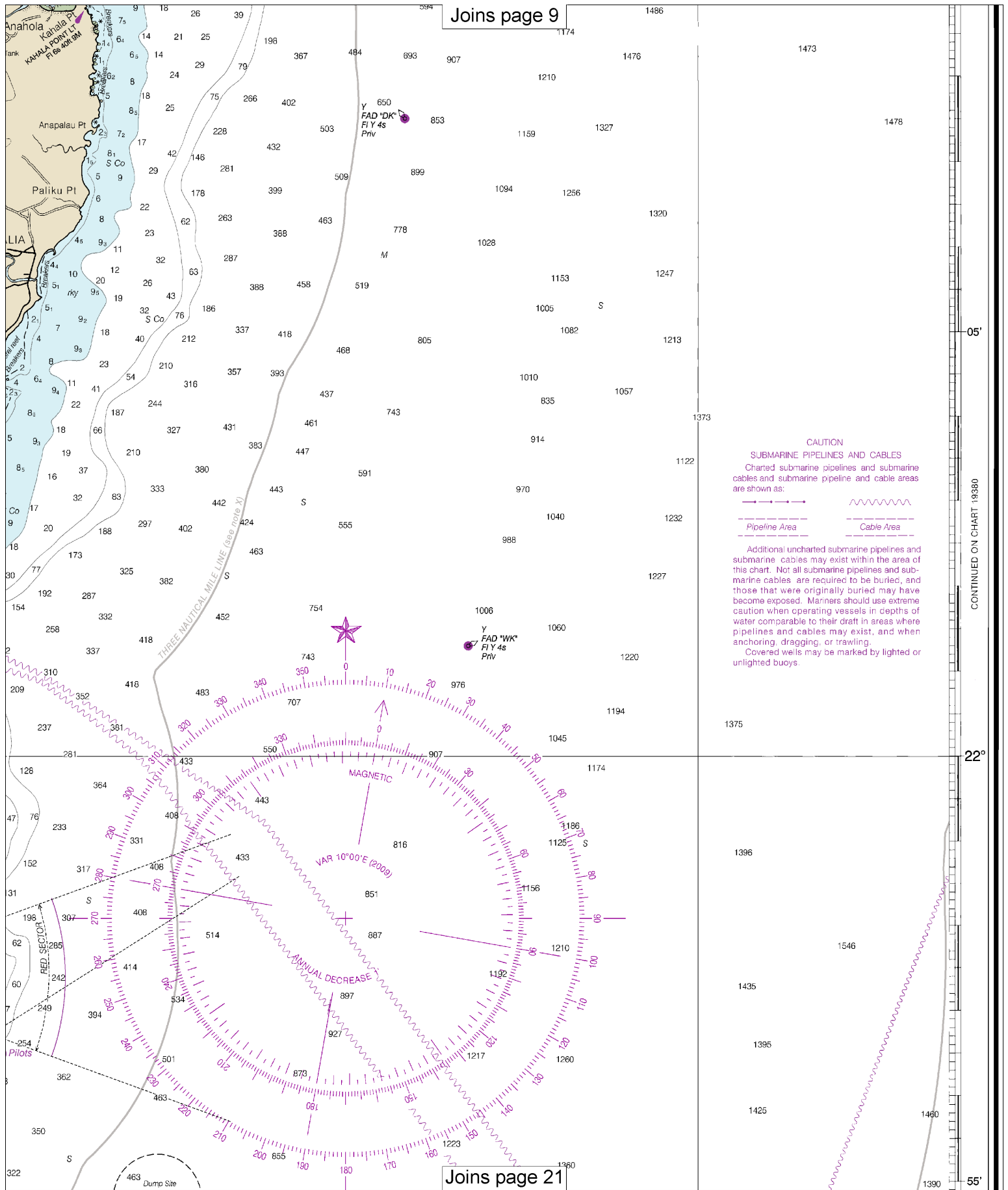
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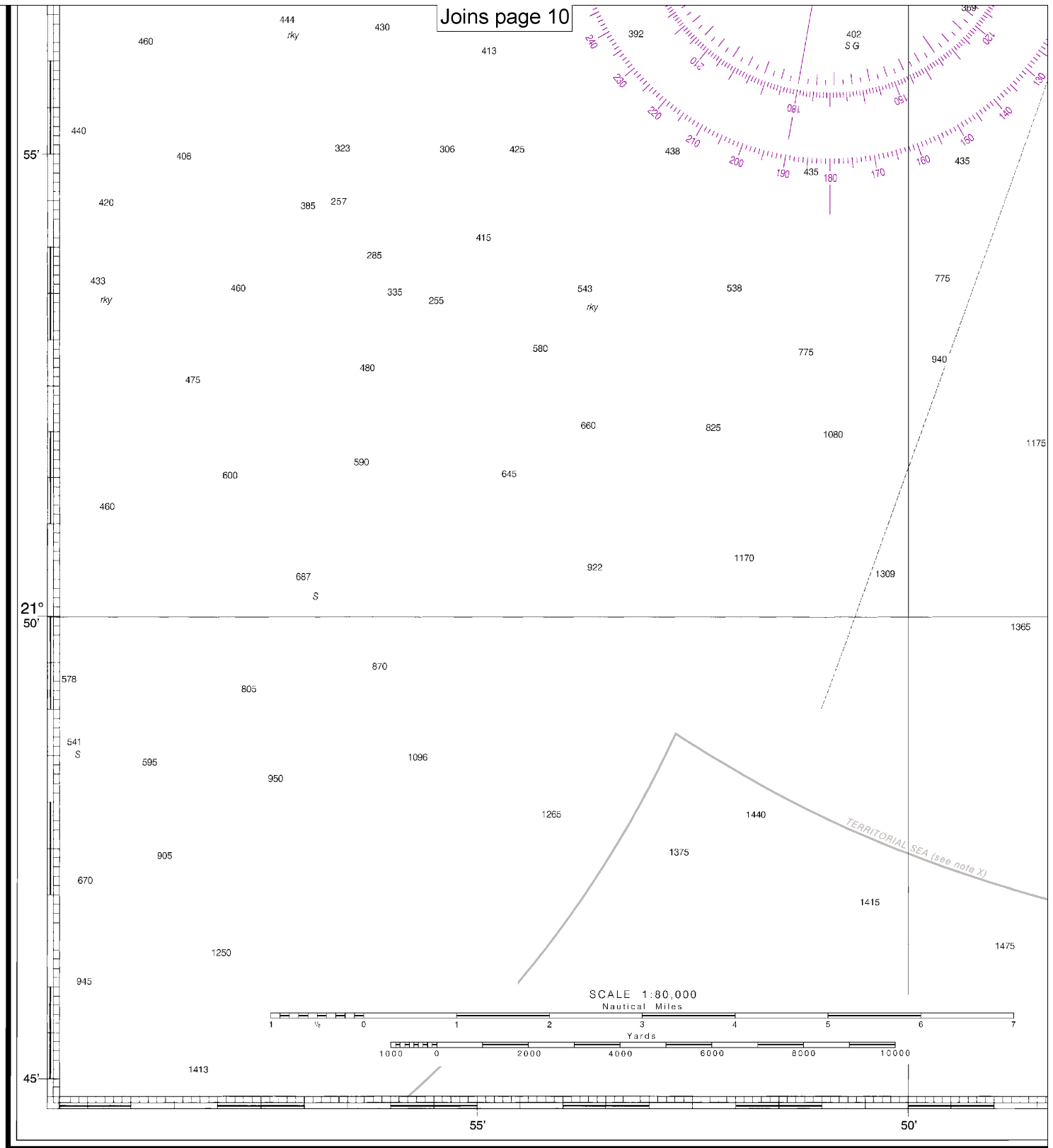












CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [naucharts.noaa.gov](http://naucharts.noaa.gov).

NOAA encourages users to about this chart at <http://www.noaa.gov>

19381

9th Ed., Dec. 2008. Last Correction: 6/9/2016. Cleared through:  
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

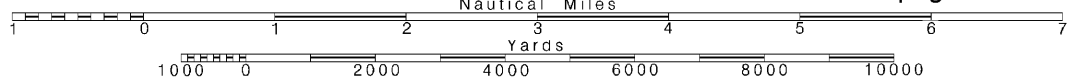
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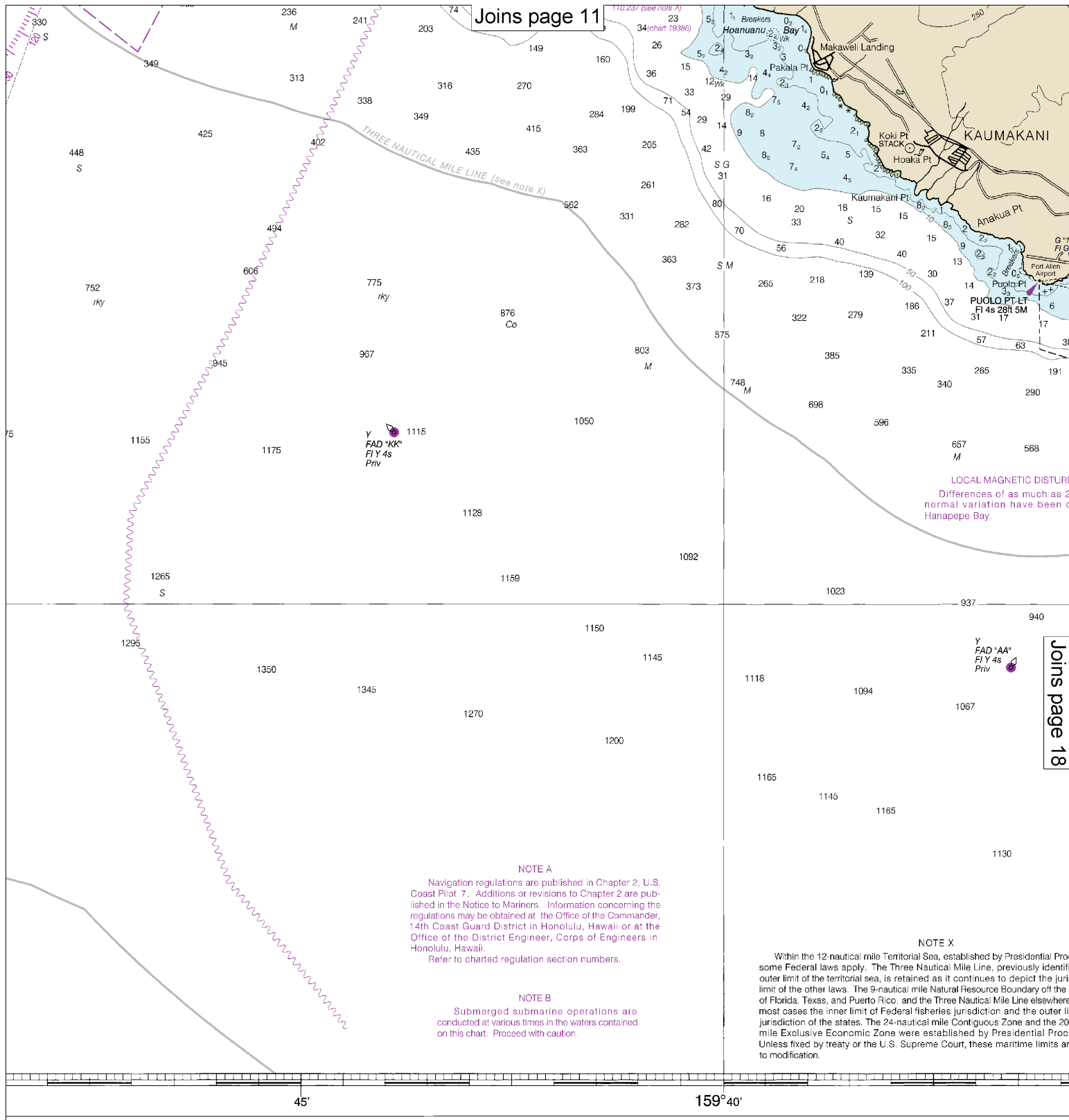
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 11

Joins page 18

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

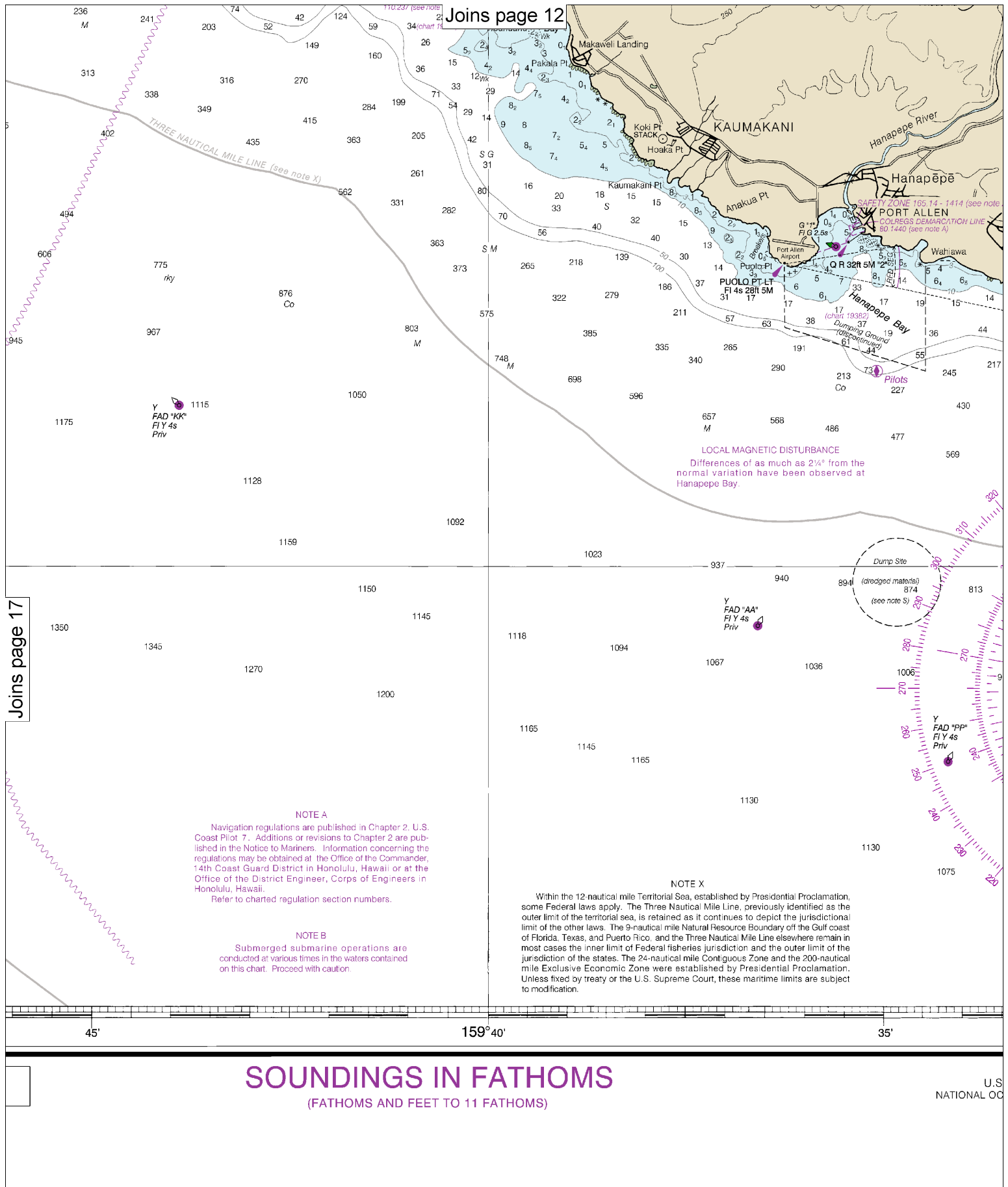
**NOTE B**  
Submerged submarine operations are conducted at various times in the waters contained on this chart. Proceed with caution.

**NOTE X**  
Within the 12 nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdiction limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the coasts of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere, establish the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments  
nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

**SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS**  
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)



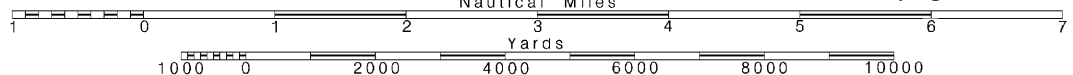


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SCALE 1:80,000  
Nautical Miles

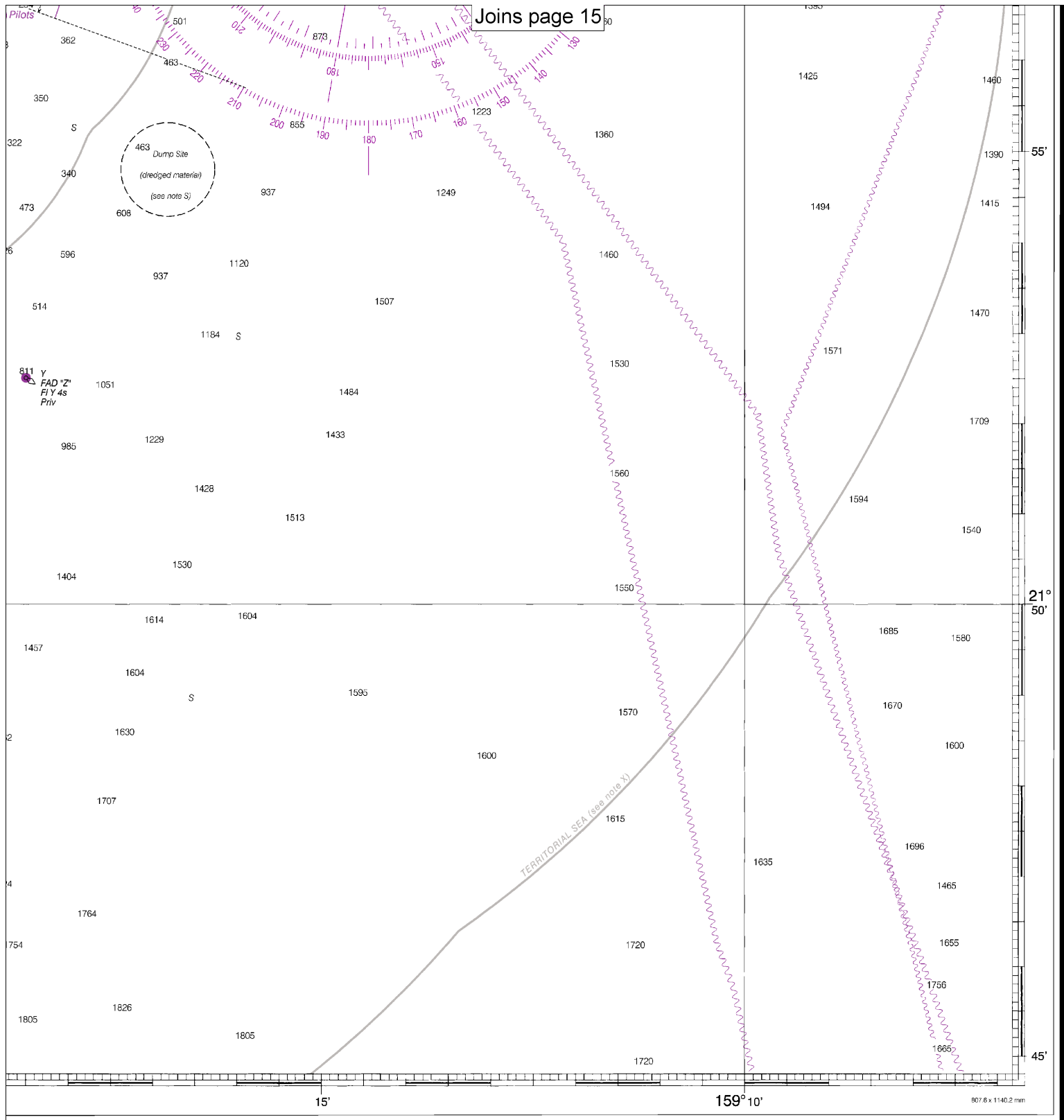
See Note on page 5.











FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Island of Kaua'i  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

19381



## VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

**HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!**



**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

## Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov</a>
Interactive chart catalog	— <a href="http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml">http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml</a>
Report a chart discrepancy	— <a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx</a>
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	— <a href="http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs">http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs</a>
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html</a>
Coast Pilot online	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm</a>
Tides and Currents	— <a href="http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov">http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov</a>
Marine Forecasts	— <a href="http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm">http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm</a>
National Data Buoy Center	— <a href="http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/">http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/</a>
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	— <a href="http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/">http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/</a>
National Weather Service	— <a href="http://www.weather.gov/">http://www.weather.gov/</a>
National Hurricane Center	— <a href="http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/">http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/</a>
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	— <a href="http://ptwc.weather.gov/">http://ptwc.weather.gov/</a>
Contact Us	— <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm</a>



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@NOAAcharts**



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.